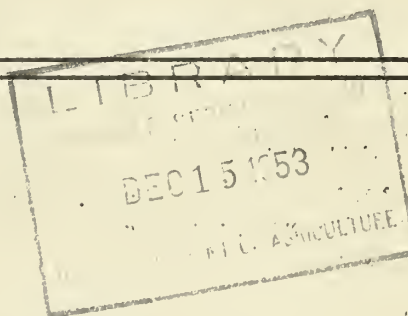


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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 67

NUMBER 24

BREADGRAINS (Page 443)

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FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
DECEMBER 14, 1953

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

Second official estimate places the 1953-54 cotton crop in Egypt at 1,259,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), a decrease of 38 percent below last year's crop of 2,047,000 bales. The current estimate includes 418,000 bales of extra long staple (mostly Karnak), 339,000 of medium long staple (mostly Giza 30), and 475,000 of ordinary long staple (Ashmouni and Zagora).

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Severe frosts on October 5 and 6 are reported to have all but destroyed the current fruit crop in the Mendoza Province of Argentina. Available estimates indicate possible losses of up to 60 percent of the grapes for wine and 80 percent of the peaches, plums, apples and cherries. Lighter frost damage has been reported from the fruit regions in San Juan and the Upper Rio Negro Valley.

Conditions in the Buenos Aires Province and the Lower Rio Negro Valley, on the other hand, have been favorable and a fruit crop there larger than last year is expected. Unofficial and very preliminary estimates of production for the 1953-54 crop are as follows.

(Continued on Page 452)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE UP 50 PERCENT

Mediterranean Basin olive oil production from the 1953 olive crop is expected to be up 50 percent from 1952, according to the first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Preliminary estimates indicate a total output of 1,148,000 short tons compared with 751,200 tons from the 1952 olive crop and a record high of 1,606,700 tons from the 1951 crop. These estimates represent the total oil pressed including allowances made for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production.

Considerable expansion from 1952 was to be expected as this is the year of high output in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production. Moreover, weather conditions on the whole were more favorable than in 1952. An outstanding exception, however, is Spain where drought throughout the summer and early fall held down the expected upswing. Insect damage appears to have been less than last year although Italy reports that somewhat heavy fly infestation in the entire southern area of the country has reduced the quantity of olives and the yield of oil.

Increased olive oil production is foreseen in all Mediterranean countries this season except Turkey. Percentage-wise, the greatest expansion is expected in Greece, Portugal and Tunisia where record or near-record crops are in prospect. Tonnage-wise, the largest volume of increase likely will occur in Greece, Portugal, Italy, Tunisia and Spain in that order of importance. Normally, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal account for 80 percent of the total Mediterranean production. In the record year of 1951, these 4 countries were the origin of almost 90 percent of the total.

Spain expects an oil outturn of around 300,000 tons, a volume somewhat higher than the 250,000 tons from the 1952 crop but far below the record 770,000 tons from the 1951 crop. The size of the olive harvest is disappointing as a large crop normally is expected to follow a low output. Extensive drought, however, prevented normal growth. The dry weather, on the other hand, reduced damage from insect pests, with the result that the quality of the crop is generally good. The acidity of virgin oils, especially in the Provinces of Cordoba and Seville, is expected to be very low.

Italy's production may be around 275,000 tons, a volume somewhat smaller than earlier expectations because of dacus fly infestation. Some 200,000 tons were produced from last year's crop and a record 390,000 tons from the 1951 crop. In Greece, production may reach 200,000 tons or over two and one-half times last year. In only 2 other years of record has the crop been higher. Portugal's estimated output of 150,000 tons establishes a new record.

The situation in the Middle East is as yet not clearly defined. Larger crops are reported for Syria and Lebanon but no more than average production is foreseen in Turkey.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Production in the Mediterranean Basin,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-1953

(Short tons)

Country	Average		1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1935-39	1945-49				
EUROPE						
France.....	8,000:	7,000:	9,000:	13,000:	7,000:	9,000
Greece.....	131,500:	132,540:	42,000:	155,200:	77,000:	200,000
Italy.....	256,000:	189,800:	200,000:	390,000:	200,000:	275,000
Portugal.....	64,000:	67,460:	44,200:	117,000:	57,600:	150,000
Spain..... 3/	357,400:	365,200:	200,000:	770,000:	250,000:	300,000
Yugoslavia..... 3/	5,900:	4,020:	800:	3,200:	3,000:	4,000
MIDDLE EAST						
Israel..... 4/	7,000: 3/	2,500:	1,000:	200:	1,500:	-
Syria.....	(12,500:	14,900:	4,400:	4,400:	5,500:	8,000
Lebanon.....	(7,200:	2,200:	7,700:	11,000:	12,000:	12,000
Turkey.....	44,000:	38,000:	50,000:	40,000:	60,000:	50,000
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	20,000:	17,600:	20,500:	26,000:	28,000:	30,000
French Morocco... 3/	13,000:	14,000:	11,000:	24,000:	11,000:	14,000
Tunisia.....	49,300:	42,300:	44,000:	50,000:	38,600:	90,000
Libya.....	2,600:	3,000:	8,500:	4,000:	1,000:	5,000
Total.....	971,200:	905,520:	637,600:	1,606,700:	751,200:	1,148,000

1/ Total oil pressed from olives grown in the years indicated; excludes oil extracted from residue. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average of less than 5 years.

4/ Territory formerly known as Palestine.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Output in North Africa should be up considerably. Prospects in Tunisia are for an excellent crop, approaching the 1949 record. Less significant expansion likely will occur in Algeria, French Morocco and Libya.

This large olive oil output undoubtedly will insure sufficient supplies to meet domestic requirements and export demand in most countries as well as allow for a reserve for the coming year of possible low production.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

DRY BEAN PRODUCTION UP THIS YEAR,
ESPECIALLY IN PARTS OF EUROPE

World production of dried edible beans in the 1953-54 season is indicated to be 5 percent larger than last year on the basis of estimates from 51 countries. This overall statement, however, conceals several unusually significant shifts in the production of a number of countries. Sharp increases have occurred in parts of Western Europe, Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe generally, and moderate increases in Brazil and the United States. On the other hand, sharp decreases have occurred in Spain and Portugal and moderate decreases in China and Japan. The preliminary 1953-54 estimate for the 51 countries is 115.8 million bags compared with 110.7 million bags in 1952 and 106.6 million average in the prewar period, 1935-39.

Significant in the world pattern of bean production is the fact that 59 percent of the total is grown in 3 large producing countries, Brazil, China and the United States. Also significant is the fact that Brazil is largely self-sufficient in beans and this commodity seldom enters into the international trade of Brazil. China has exported beans to countries in the Far East and Western Europe in past years, but Western Europe has not received more than 60,000 bags from China in any year since 1948.

This all means that from the standpoint of international trade in the West, the two principal producers are minor factors. Trade in the Western Hemisphere usually includes about 6 major exporters. In the order of their importance they are the United States, Africa, Chile, Turkey, Eastern Europe and the Far East. The major importing areas in the West are about 7 in number including in the order of their importance Western Europe, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, Israel, Venezuela and Central America.

Exporting Countries --The United States for several years has been the world's largest exporter and therefore is one of the most important factors in Western bean trade. While United States production is 5 percent larger this year than last, the exportable supply will likely be less. This results from greatly diminished carry-over stocks. Probably 2.0 million bags would be a reasonable estimate of exportable availability from the United States in 1953-54. This includes about one-half million bags which moved during the early part of this crop year of carry-over stocks.

Possibly the next largest source of exportable supplies is Africa where most of the 1953-54 harvest is yet to be completed. It is expected, however, that Angola usually the largest single exporting country in Africa, may have some 350,000 bags for export this season. These would normally go to Europe, likely Portugal and Spain this season, since their production was very short in 1953.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BEANS, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-53

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	1953 1/	Average	1952	1953 1/	Average	1952	1953 1/
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	68	94	60	1,132	2/ 985	1,293	1,075	770	2/ 926
Costa Rica.....	44	51	70	495	433	429	429	218	221
El Salvador.....	52	63	75	823	776	733	667	428	489
Guatemala.....	89	143	200	658	608	550	500	586	870
Honduras.....	40	82	65	695	487	692	692	278	399
Mexico.....	1,419	1,915	2,385	182	215	176	166	2,579	4,144
Nicaragua.....	20	38	35	500	550	543	571	100	209
Panama, Republic of.....	12	23	25	417	404	492	500	93	123
United States 2/.....	1,698	1,718	1,265	856	1,027	1,323	1,247	14,530	17,647
Cuba.....	125	136	145	760	663	244	633	950	902
Dominican Republic.....	80	71	100	568	530	463	450	454	376
Haiti.....	80	65	65	562	577	577	577	450	375
Total.....	3,727	4,399	4,490	574	606	570	565	21,393	26,651
EUROPE									
Austria.....	24	19	20	1,100	1,074	1,000	1,000	264	204
Belgium.....	8	2	1	2,146	1,323	1,551	1,793	168	32
France.....	424	367	339	724	403	434	666	3,069	1,479
Germany, Western Zone.....	5	12	5	1,402	1,042	1,254	1,563	73	125
Greece.....	63	100	170	586	508	334	598	369	508
Italy.....	1,228	1,242	1,110	283	194	232	273	3,478	2,410
Netherlands.....	18	12	9	1,706	1,508	1,850	1,500	307	181
Portugal.....	415	838	865	206	101	161	78	856	849
Spain.....	639	606	531	580	281	311	240	3,705	1,702
Sweden.....	2	2	2	1,652	1,476	1,338	1,338	36	28
Yugoslavia.....	360	417	425	779	835	259	892	2,804	3,482
Total above.....	3,136	3,617	3,477	475	304	265	347	15,129	11,000
Total other Europe.....	1,370	1,497	1,660	635	498	428	542	8,701	7,462
Total Europe.....	4,556	5,114	5,137	523	361	318	411	23,830	18,462
Total.....	8,283	9,513	9,627	1,097	967	886	972	45,223	45,113

Iran.....	75	86	84	85	533	616	656	647	400	530	551	550
Lebanon.....	5/	7	10	10	5/	1,903	1,000	1,000	5/	142	100	100
Syria.....	5/	2	15	15	5/1,040	858	440	440	8	21	66	70
Turkey.....	185	227	205	210	751	698	1,054	1,067	1,390	1,584	2,161	2,240
Burma.....	396	350	350	350	682	686	686	714	2,700	2,400	2,400	2,500
Japan.....	472	167	432	432	867	742	1,050	816	4,093	1,239	4,536	3,527
South Korea.....	100	100	70	70	806	800	1,071	1,143	806	800	750	800
Total above.....	1,229	939	1,166	1,172	765	715	906	835	9,397	6,716	10,564	9,787
China.....	6,250	5,000	4,500	4,300	450	500	556	535	28,100	25,000	25,000	23,000
Total Asia.....	7,479	5,939	5,666	5,472	501	534	628	599	37,497	31,716	35,564	32,787

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	56	90	85	85	732	894	824	824	410	805	700	700
Brazil 1/.....	2,354	3,949	4,543	4,633	771	616	559	600	18,155	24,313	25,390	27,778
Chile.....	214	196	194	195	815	780	955	923	1,744	1,528	1,852	1,800
Colombia.....	179	246	290	290	407	443	460	448	729	1,089	1,335	1,300
Ecuador.....	9	10	12	12	778	930	833	833	70	93	100	100
Peru.....	58	60	60	60	690	708	708	708	400	425	425	425
Uruguay.....	23	11	10	10	383	345	350	350	88	38	35	35
Venezuela.....	30	40	60	60	867	875	833	833	260	350	500	500
Total.....	2,923	4,602	5,254	5,345	748	622	577	611	21,856	28,641	30,337	32,638

AFRICA

Algeria.....	1	3	6	6	526	513	620	666	6	13	37	40
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	4	10	10	10	1,075	900	750	750	52	90	75	75
French Morocco.....	2	14	25	25	265	429	456	460	6	60	114	115
Madagascar.....	143	129	131	130	660	460	509	500	944	593	667	650
Mozambique.....	5	8	10	10	600	595	600	600	30	48	60	60
Angola.....	127	142	150	150	448	738	667	667	569	1,048	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa.....	100	170	200	200	400	395	450	450	400	671	900	900
Total.....	382	476	532	531	525	530	536	535	2,007	2,523	2,853	2,840

WORLD TOTAL excluding

Other Europe and China.....	11,447	14,033	14,919	15,192	610	538	527	551	69,782	75,531	78,577	83,751
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,067	20,530	21,079	21,152	559	526	525	547	106,583	107,993	110,677	115,751

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Subject to adjustment by the Canadian government in line with the 1950 census. 3/ United States figures, uncleaned basis, garbanzos excluded. 4/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Eastern Zone, Hungary and Rumania. 5/ Included with Syria. 6/ Includes Lebanon. 7/ Calendar-year production.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the North Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage for countries of small production.

In South America, Chile dominates the picture as an exporter of beans. In 1952, Chilean exports totaled 670,000 bags and in the first 5 months of 1953, 65,000 bags. Most of these went to Europe and Cuba. There are some stocks of beans available in Chile at the present time classified as exportable, but recent reports indicate that a wet winter and a cool spring have led to deterioration of Chile's food outlook for 1953-54.

In early 1951 when wheat and other crops were short, Chile placed an embargo on exports of beans. If the situation is found to be serious enough this year, it could again affect exports of beans but this determination has not yet been made.

In the Middle East, Turkey dominates the picture as an exporter of beans. It is estimated that there are available there about 150,000 bags for export this season. In 1952 beans exported from Turkey went mostly to Greece, France, Germany and Italy.

Importing countries: The importing markets, of Western Europe should not be greatly affected by the increased 1953 production in several countries there, since the principal importing markets are in the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, where production of beans is relatively unimportant. France, customarily an importer of from 200,000 to 300,000 bags of beans per year, had a very much improved crop in 1953. France, therefore, may import less than last year. Spain and Portugal, on the other hand, should import considerable amounts this year since their 1953 production was much lower than normal. Likely the exportable beans from Angola will be purchased by these two countries.

At this writing there is every indication that Cuba, Mexico and Canada will be in the market about as strongly this year as last. There is no information to indicate that Israel, Venezuela or the other minor importing markets will be much different from a year ago.--By Crval E. Goodsell.

BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE FRUITS IN AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

The British Ministry of Food has recently announced an agreement with Australia and South Africa for the purchase of not less than 60 percent of their exportable surplus of canned apricots, peaches and pears up to September 1, 1954.

While the importation of certain fruits into the United Kingdom is to be decontrolled as of the end of 1953, the Ministry is maintaining controls on imports of apricots, peaches and pears until supplies are improved.

According to a dispatch in the London Times of November 17th from Canberra, quoting the Australian Minister of Commerce, the United Kingdom is to pay 5 percent more for this fruit than was paid last year. The contract is expected to be worth almost \$13.5 million. Shipments under last year's contract reached the record total of 1,820,000 cases.

Wholesale prices of canned fruits, United States and United Kingdom follow:

Commodity	United States		United Kingdom	
	: price f.o.b. : : at canneries		: wholesale price : : c.i.f. London <u>1/</u>	
	: Dollars		: Dollars	
Fruit cocktail <u>2/</u>	6.80	7.00	<u>3/</u>	7.80
Apricots <u>2/</u>	5.30	5.60	<u>3/</u>	7.80
Peaches <u>2/</u>	4.60	5.60	<u>3/</u>	7.80
Grapefruit segments <u>4/</u> :	2.80	2.90		4.95
Grapefruit juices <u>4/</u> ..:		1.80	<u>5/</u>	2.66
Orange juice..... <u>4/</u> ..:		2.35	<u>5/</u>	3.57

1/ From Ministry of Wholesale Stocks. 2/ Case of 24-#2-1/2.
3/ For standard (low quality) pack which is comparable to the lower U.S. prices. 4/ Case of 24-2's. 5/ Open market sales.

It appears evident from these prices that if dollars were available, much American fruit could find market in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom prices quoted are c.i.f. London, shipped to first wholesalers; the United States prices are f.o.b. cannery. If freight and handling charges were added to United States prices, most of the fruit would still be competitive and in many cases the United States product is considered of superior quality. According to recent reports, there is very little supply of fruit cocktail and grapefruit segments in the United Kingdom market.

1953-54 SOUTH AFRICAN CITRUS CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

The South African citrus crop including oranges, grapefruit, and lemons is estimated at 7,559,000 boxes for the crop year ending February 28, 1954. This is an increase of 1,285,000 boxes or 20 percent more than the 1952-53 crop of 6,274,000 boxes. The current crop was helped by favorable weather at the start of the season while the previous crop suffered from severe drought in the Northern Transvaal and bad storms in the Eastern Cape Province.

The 1953-54 crop compares favorable with previous normal crops which were 7,543,000 boxes in 1951-52 and 7,375,000 boxes in 1950-51.

Of the total estimated production of 7.6 million boxes in 1953-54, it is estimated that about 5.3 million boxes will be exported up to the end of November 1953, and 2.3 million boxes consumed locally.

PANAMA AUTHORIZES
POTATO IMPORTS

The Government of Panama has authorized the importation of 15,000 bushels of white potatoes during the period November 17, 1953 to January 31, 1954 according to recent reports from Panama City. It was announced that this action was taken because then existing stocks of potatoes in Panama would not last beyond December first at current rates of consumption. The next local potato crop will not be harvested until February 1954.

It is reported that despite governmental encouragement for potato production in Panama, the local production cannot nearly supply the local demand. This is the third time the Panamanian Government has authorized a specific quota for importation of potatoes during this season.

SECOND SURVEY CONFIRMS NEAR-RECORD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1953-54 is still estimated at about 255 million short tons, on the basis of latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Though less than last year's record crop of 263 million tons of wheat and rye combined, the current crop is slightly above the previous high of 248 million tons in 1938-39. Some increase over the earlier wheat total published in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 28, 1953 is offset by a reduction in the estimated rye total. Increases from September wheat estimates are noted for North America, Europe, and Australia. These were, however, largely offset by reduced estimates for Argentine wheat and Eastern European rye.

For the current season, wheat represents 75 percent and rye 25 percent of the total world harvest of these breadgrains. World production of wheat is now estimated at 7,045 million bushels. This is about 20 million bushels above the earlier estimate, but is still about 3 percent below the record 1952 crop. Production is smaller than last year's in each of the four principal wheat exporting countries. Large carry-over stocks from the bumper crops of a year ago, however, bring export availabilities above those of last season.

In North America the current wheat estimate of 1,800 million bushels is 10 percent below the large 1952 crop. Smaller harvests are reported for both the United States and Canada, though in the latter country the outturn was larger than had been estimated earlier and was the second largest of record. Official estimates in mid-November placed the Canadian crop at 614 million bushels, second only to the 688 million reported for last year.

The yields, reported at 24.1 bushels per acre, are sharply above the long-time average of 16 bushels per acre and have been exceeded only 3 times in Canada's history. Wheat production in the United States is estimated at 1,163 million bushels, slightly below the earlier estimate but is still the fourth largest wheat crop in this country. No significant changes have occurred in rye estimates and the total for North America is still about 46 million bushels.

Wheat production in Europe is estimated at 1,700 million bushels, one of the largest cutturns ever reported for that area. This is slightly larger than the previous estimate. The increase of about 60 million bushels over the good 1952 harvest reflects record or near-record harvests in a number of Western European countries. Rye production now appears about 40 million bushels less than in 1952, largely because of reduced acreage in the important producing eastern European area. Unfavorable weather for fall-seeding in some of the principal producing areas accounts for the reduction.

Unlike previous years, there has been, as yet, no official statement by the Soviet Union regarding grain outturns. However, there appears to be a reversal of the former policy of reporting the so-called biological crop, estimated prior to the harvest, which takes no account of officially admitted large harvest losses. A substantial increase in wheat acreage was reported, probably at the expense of rye, but the yields per acre apparently were not up to those of last year in most areas. In some regions, harvesting was delayed by unfavorable weather, with increased crop losses probable.

The wheat crop of 1,610 million bushels in Asia is at the high level of the past 2 years, comparing with the prewar average of about 1,500 million bushels. Larger harvests than in 1952 were reported for most Near-East countries with new record highs established for some. Turkey's crop of 275 million bushels sets a new high for that country, contrasting with the prewar average of 136 million bushels, and the previous record harvest of 239 million bushels reported for 1952. Rye production in Turkey was also at a new record of 29 million bushels, double the prewar average. This is the only country of the area producing any significant quantity of rye.

Wheat production in Africa is estimated at 190 million bushels, compared with 174 million last year and 143 million, the 1935-39 average. The bulk of the increase over the 1952 harvest was in Egypt, with a record crop of about 57 million bushels, and in French Morocco, where a near-record harvest of 36.5 million bushels is reported. Rye is of no significance in this area.

The wheat harvest now underway in South America is expected to be above average but less than the large cutturn last season. The crop in Argentina is now forecast at about 225 million bushels. This is less than earlier-season prospects and about 20 percent below the 1952 harvest. Lack of rain during much of the growing season accounts for the reduction. Both harvested acreage and yields per acre are expected to be below those of a year ago.

ASIA														
Iran.....	9/ 4,191:	-	-	9/ 17.2:	-	-	-	-	-	9/ 72,128:	70,791:	66,000:	75,000:	78,000
Iraq.....	9/ 1,724:	1,593:	-	9/ 10.5:	9.1:	-	-	-	-	18,114:	14,424:	19,100:	17,640:	-
Lebanon.....	10/ 166:	161:	-	166:	12.8:	10.2:	11.2:	11.4:	10/ 10/	11.4:	2,133:	1,650:	1,800:	1,390
Syria.....	10/ 1,363:	1,957:	2,000:	2,300/10/	14.3:	9.6:	13.0:	12.0:	10/ 19,483:	18,762:	20,200:	26,000:	27,500	275,000
Turkey.....	9,436:	9,436:	13,400:	15,300:	15.1:	13.3:	17.1:	18.0:	135,690:	125,089:	205,000:	239,000:	800,000:	-
China.....	9/ 54,447:	53,000:	-	9/ 15.3:	15.9:	15.1:	17.8:	9/ 750,000:	864,280:	36,035:	212,336:	243,000:	212,800:	-
Manchuria.....	2,896:	23,312:	24,134:	24,041/9/	10.3:	9.1:	10.3:	10.0:	9/ 262,100:	212,336:	243,000:	212,800:	240,000	-
India 11/.....	9/ 25,460:	10,370:	10,832:	9,617/9/	12.6:	12.5:	13.6:	10.9:	9/ 117,000:	130,018:	147,600:	114,240:	105,000	-
Pakistan 11/.....	9/ 9,305:	1,655:	1,812:	1,693:	28.8:	20.7:	30.2:	29.8:	49,954:	34,325:	54,750:	56,480:	50,500	-
Japan.....	1,735:	1,735:	-	-	12.3:	-	-	-	10,240:	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	832:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	108,190:	111,750:	114,530:	118,320:	-	-	-	-	1,498,000:	1,525,000:	1,610,000:	1,600,000:	1,610,000	-
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	4,185:	3,566:	4,037:	4,122:	8.4:	8.4:	7.9:	10.0:	9.6:	35,201:	29,900:	32,000:	43,790:	39,500
Egypt.....	1,464:	1,554:	1,554:	1,858:	31.3:	26.3:	29.0:	28.2:	30.6:	45,849:	42,633:	45,000:	41,000:	56,300
French Morocco.....	3,250:	2,621:	3,274:	3,269:	7.1:	8.3:	9.4:	8.3:	11.2:	23,128:	21,792:	30,800:	29,400:	36,500
Tunisia.....	1,950:	1,907:	1,450:	2,029:	7.7:	6.5:	8.6:	8.8:	10.3:	14,962:	12,320:	20,400:	29,240:	21,000
Union of South Africa 12/.....	1,926:	2,416:	2,496:	2,120:	8.3:	8.6:	8.6:	6.3:	-	16,022:	15,067:	25,640:	19,650:	-
Estimated total 5/.....	13,350:	13,740:	14,370:	15,910:	-	-	-	-	-	143,000:	134,000:	159,000:	174,000:	190,000
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	15,834:	11,493:	6,772:	-	14.0:	16.9:	11.4:	20.5:	-	221,769:	193,740:	77,161:	279,250:	225,000 £
Brazil.....	414:	876:	-	-	12.0:	12.9:	-	-	-	4,978:	11,283:	13,000:	20,000:	-
Chile.....	1,963:	1,980:	1,853:	1,850:	16.1:	18.0:	19.6:	19.7:	-	31,562:	35,628:	36,300:	40,900:	33,000
Peru.....	285:	285:	-	-	11.5:	13.6:	-	-	-	3,274:	3,798:	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	1,210:	1,060:	1,350:	1,225:	11.0:	12.4:	13.0:	13.9:	-	13,256:	13,124:	17,550:	17,000:	21,000
Estimated total 5/.....	20,490:	16,320:	12,180:	19,140:	-	-	-	-	-	281,000:	263,000:	155,000:	370,000:	315,000
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	13,128:	12,662:	10,384:	10,422:	12.9:	14.0:	15.4:	18.9:	-	169,744:	177,742:	159,725:	192,806:	176,000
New Zealand.....	221:	140:	92:	-	32.3:	37.4:	42.3:	35.4:	-	7,129:	5,241:	3,890:	4,600:	-
Total.....	13,349:	12,802:	10,476:	10,338:	-	-	-	-	-	176,873:	182,983:	163,615:	197,406:	180,500
Estimated world total 5/.....	418,900:	399,970:	426,470:	446,520:	-	-	-	-	-	6,025,000:	5,840,000:	6,470,000:	7,280,000:	7,045,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages, since recent official estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years. 10/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 11/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1951-1953 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included in earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 12/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

NOTE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		Average		Average			Average		Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 1/2	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 1/2	1945-49	1951	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada.....	816:	1,129:	1,127:	1,257:	1,463:	11.3	11.2	15.7	19.5	19.2	12,653	17,647
United States.....	3,699:	1,810:	1,710:	1,385:	1,375:	12.1	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.7	44,917	21,301
Total.....	4,515:	2,939:	2,837:	2,642:	2,838:	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	38,948
EUROPE												
Austria.....	881:	616:	642:	610:	561:	23.4	19.9	26.8	27.9	29.3	20,611	17,200
Belgium 5/.....	401:	259:	202:	203:	202:	37.4	36.3	39.7	42.9	41.5	15,016	8,010
Denmark.....	354:	379:	295:	339:	328:	28.2	28.2	36.0	41.6	39.6	12,973	10,630
Finland.....	500:	376:	345:	310:	250:	24.6	21.2	25.0	25.0	22.0	12,300	7,950
France.....	1,613:	1,202:	1,201:	1,064:	1,013:	18.6	17.2	16.7	17.9	18.1	29,993	20,000
Germany.....	4,080:	3,480:	3,208:	3,350:	3,444:	29.2	28.4	36.7	37.5	37.5	119,000	124,720
Greece.....	163:	130:	159:	165:	168:	13.8	12.8	11.9	13.5	13.8	2,244	1,900
Italy.....	256:	253:	245:	240:	217:	21.8	17.9	20.8	21.7	21.7	5,580	5,100
Luxembourg.....	13:	15:	17:	11:	11:	25.7	26.3	29.4	31.8	27.3	4,520	395
Netherlands.....	560:	492:	410:	460:	425:	36.4	31.5	43.9	45.7	41.6	20,394	15,520
Norway.....	13:	4:	2:	1:	1:	31.2	32.8	23.5	45.0	45.0	405	131
Portugal.....	620:	680:	663:	656:	656:	8.9	8.0	11.6	10.4	10.3	5,500	5,460
Spain.....	1,404:	1,553:	1,525:	1,525:	1,525:	13.1	11.0	12.7	12.1	12.1	18,363	17,117
Sweden.....	495:	363:	242:	302:	334:	30.0	28.4	29.3	37.0	35.9	14,828	10,323
Switzerland.....	38:	32:	39:	37:	37:	33.2	33.9	37.4	41.4	36.5	1,260	1,084
United Kingdom.....	17:	59:	54:	56:	67:	23.9	30.0	34.8	35.7	38.8	406	1,768
Yugoslavia.....	633:	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-
Estimated total 7/.....	12,050:	10,480:	10,010:	9,980:	9,940:	-	-	-	-	-	285,000	262,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/.....	21,620:	17,360:	19,500:	19,250:	17,130:	-	-	-	-	-	481,000	433,000
Estimated total, all Europe 7/.....	33,670:	27,840:	29,510:	29,230:	27,070:	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	695,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	60,800:	72,300:	-	-	-	14.6	12.4	-	-	-	885,000	894,000
ASIA												
Turkey.....	939:	1,017:	1,275:	1,450:	1,581:	15.2	13.5	18.5	18.2	18.3	14,301	23,679
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	1,078:	1,561:	375:	3,224:	-	9.1	9.6	8.5	16.3	-	9,771	14,944
AFRICA												
Union of South Africa.....	117:	197:	-	-	-	9/	6.8	4.9	-	-	794	973
Estimated world total 7/.....	101,270:	106,100:	104,440:	105,980:	100,740:	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,525,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 6/ Figures for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years.

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Rye acreage in Argentina was heavily pastured through the winter and consequently the crop will be considerably less than the record 1952 harvest, though still well above average. A good wheat outturn is reported for Chile and a record harvest of 21 million bushels is reported for Uruguay.

The wheat crop in Australia is now estimated at 176 million bushels. This is somewhat better than earlier expectations though not up to the high level of a year ago. Rye is of no importance in this area.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FIRST OFFICIAL RICE FORECAST OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan's first official forecast of rice acreage in 1953-54 is 23,447,000 acres, an increase of 7.6 percent as compared with the first forecast of 21,801,000 acres in the corresponding period of a year earlier. The acreage reported in the final forecast of 1952-53 was 23,016,000 acres.

Except in Northwest Frontier Province, there has been a general increase in the acreage of this crop throughout Pakistan, which is attributed partly to favorable weather and sufficient supply of water at the time of sowing, and partly to the Grow More Food Campaign. By far the largest increase occurred in East Bengal, which is due to a reduction in jute acreage, reclamation of waste land, and high price of rice. The condition of the crop was reported quite satisfactory on November 23.

This forecast does not cover the total area sown to rice in Pakistan during 1953-54. Using about the same allowance as last year of 1,200,000 acres planted within the months between the first and final forecasts, the total rice acreage which may be planted in 1953-54 adds to 24,600,000 acres. Given only average yields on this area, a crop of around 30,000 million pounds of rough rice would be harvested. This is larger than had been expected (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 30, 1953).

JAPAN TO IMPORT CHINESE RICE FROM CEYLON

The Japanese Government is purchasing 30,000 metric tons (66 million pounds) of Chinese rice for import from the Ceylon Government. Applications may be approved for commercial imports of 50,000 tons (110 million pounds) additional which may be diverted from Ceylon after being loaded on British vessels at Whampoa, if the quality is satisfactory to Japan. These reexports from Ceylon are of rice imported from China under the 1953 Ceylon-China trade agreement.

According to information available upon the return of a trade delegation from Peiping to Japan, it is unlikely that Communist China will have an exportable surplus of rice in 1954 because its rice crop this year was only "fair."

RICE ACREAGE INCREASES IN ALL INDIA

Rice acreage planted in India as of October 1 is forecast at 67,452,000 acres in the first estimate of the 1953-54 crop. This is an increase of 2 percent as compared with the 65,374,000 acres recorded in the adjusted first estimate for 1952-53. Larger acreages are reported by almost all the rice-growing States, and are shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Hyderabad, Mysore, Punjab, and PEPSU. The increase is due mainly to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. In West Bengal, it is also due to the decrease in acreage planted in jute.

INDIA: Rice acreage planted as of
October 1, 1953, and adjusted first estimate 1952-53

State	1952-53 Adjusted first estimate	1953-54 First estimate	Increase or decrease in 1953-54
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Assam.....	3,759	4,053	+ 294
Bihar.....	12,107	12,110	+ 3
Bombay.....	3,153	3,083	- 70
Madhya Pradesh.....	8,981	9,037	+ 56
Madras.....	2,731	2,825	+ 94
Orissa.....	9,285	9,209	- 76
Uttar Pradesh.....	7,848	8,629	+ 781
West Bengal.....	9,734	10,489	+ 755
Hyderabad.....	958	1,062	+ 104
Vindhya Pradesh.....	1,180	1,197	+ 17
Other States.....	5,638	5,758	+ 120
Total.....			

Source: All India First Estimate of Rice, 1953-54, dated November 19, 1953.

As of October 1, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Assam, North Bihar, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, and some districts of Madras, the crop was reported to have been damaged by floods or excessive rainfall.

This estimate does not cover the total area which will be sown to rice in India during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that from 9 to 11 million acres additional usually are planted after the first estimate of rice acreage is made.

FOREIGN RICE
MARKET NEWS

The following information has been received from Dexter V. Rivenburgh, rice marketing specialist of the Foreign Agricultural Service, now constructing a first-hand marketing study in Asia:

Korea: Harvesting of a bumper rice crop has just been completed in the Republic of Korea. The Government's latest available estimate is 15.2 million suk of polished rice (6,700 million pounds converted to terms of rough rice at 75 percent), and the estimate may reach 17 million suk (7,500 million pounds) according to qualified observers. All the suitable land this year was planted in rice, the Army program of fertilizer distribution aided in the development of high yields per acre, and the weather was ideal throughout the growing season.

The Government now plans to collect, in addition to 3½ million suk (1,150 million pounds undermilled) of rice from farmers for such items as land rent, land payment, and fertilizer advances, 1 million suk (330 million pounds) of rice for export. Terms of purchase of the latter quantity have not been announced. The Government desires to sell rice for export at as high a price as possible for dollars, and to purchase cheaper grains for Korean consumption.

Some Korean rice may be exported after January 1, but this does not indicate that Korea will enter permanently into the export market. Rather it indicates that supplies available for export in 1954 are due to an unusually large harvest this season.

Japan does not appear to be considering prices now being asked for Korean rice, although the quality is very acceptable. To take the place of the rice that is programmed for export, about 400,000 metric tons (880 million pounds) of other grains may be imported, some of which will be in the form of flour, from countries other than Japan.

Taiwan: The current rice crop (second crop) is about the same as last year. The Japanese have contracts for rice imports from Taiwan for 100,000 metric tons (220 million pounds) of rice, and are expected to import about 90,000 tons (200 million pounds). This is expected to be all the rice exported from Taiwan in 1954. But lack of specific population data makes it difficult to estimate supplies of rice which will become available for export. Export prices for rice from Taiwan will be about the highest Japan is expected to pay - \$210 to \$220 per metric ton (\$9.53-\$9.98 per 100 pounds) landed in Japan.

Rice export supplies come from Taiwan Government stocks, which are collected for land rent, taxes, water rent, and advances made to farmers. These collections average about one-third of Taiwan's total rice production. The Government issues 27 kilograms (60 pounds) of rice per month to soldiers as ration and partly for pay, and it also issues certain amounts to Government workers. The balance collected is used as a stabilization pool from which releases are made to control prices and supplies. Such exports as are made are from surpluses originating as stocks in the stabilization pool.

Okinawa: Okinawa is a potential importer of rice amounting to about 50,000 tons (110 million pounds) a year in the foreseeable future. There are no collections from farmers and all stocks of rice are limited to imports by the Government. Rice stocks on hand are relatively large at the present time because of the failure of United States rice that was supposed to be shipped in the early fall of 1952 to arrive until June 1953.

Rice stocks in Okinawa now exceed 35,000 tons (77 million pounds). These are from the 1952 crop of the United States, of which about 10,000 tons (22 million pounds) are California rice and 8,000 tons (18 million pounds) are Southern rice. Rice imports from the United States may reach 20,000 tons (44 million pounds) this year. United States rice is highly acceptable, particularly short-grain types. Considerable interest in Okinawa is indicated in reported ranges of United States rice prices on export grades. Purchases of imported rice are handled through Mr. Shunhei Higa, Chief Executive of the Ryukyuan Government, Naha, Okinawa.

Philippines: The Philippine Republic in 1954 should again be self-sufficient in rice. Approximately 25,000 tons (55 million pounds) of rice still remain in stocks that the National Rice and Corn Corporation considers to be in excess of needs. Inspectors of some of the rice in question did not find evidence of deterioration. The question of the continuance of the present operations of NARIC as a rice stabilization control will be one of the decisions of the new Government.

Hong Kong: Current rice stock are reported at 100,000 metric tons (220 million pounds) against a monthly offtake in rations of some 20,000 tons (44 million pounds). This is adequate to cover needs through March. While the exact amount is problematical, it is known that stocks greatly exceed those of January 1, 1953. A present embargo allows only 2,000 tons (4.4 million pounds) of rice per month to be imported, and this amount is limited to certain types. United States rice will not move into Hong Kong for many months, and perhaps no rice will be imported from the 1953 crop of the United States.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN WESTERN GERMANY AT HIGH LEVEL

Raw cotton consumption and cotton yarn production in Western Germany reached a postwar record high level in September 1953, according to a report from A. D. Foley, American Consulate General, Bremen. Cotton consumption amounted to 105,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), from which about 32,103 metric tons of yarn were produced. Preliminary reports indicated that this high level of mill activity was maintained at least through October.

Imports of cotton in October amounted to 64,000 running bales, making a total for August-October 1953 of 241,000 bales (includes October imports in running bales), compared with 172,000 for a similar period a year ago. A break-down of these two figures indicates a considerable shift in sources of supply from the United States, India, and Pakistan to Brazil and Mexico. The principal sources thus far this year with 1952 figures in parentheses (all 1953 figures include running-bale figures for October) are: United States 45,000 (52,000), Brazil 38,000 (300), Turkey 18,000 (18,000), Mexico 29,000 (21,000), Nicaragua 16,000 (4,000), Peru 20,000 (6,000), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 14,000 (6,000), Egypt 13,000 (47,000), and Iran 7,000 (9,000).

Sales of United States cotton showed some improvement in October as a result of a slight price decline, while moderate to sharp price increases were reported for most foreign growths.

Stocks of cotton in mills were reduced slightly from 203,000 bales on July 31, 1953, to 197,000 on September 30.

L A T E N E W S----(Continued from Page 435)---Argentine fruit.

<u>Season</u>					<u>Table</u>
	<u>: Apples</u>	<u>: Pears</u>	<u>: Peaches</u>	<u>: Grapes</u>	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: Short	
	: boxes	: boxes	: bushels	: tons	
	:	:	:	:	
1952-53	: 10,040	: 4,364	: 5,259	: 143,299	
1953-54	: 6,614	: 3,307	: 3,445	: 148,810	
	:	:	:	:	

If calculations of the frost damage are confirmed by harvest results, it is expected there will be little fruit available for export from Argentina during 1953-54. The usual exportable varieties of apples such as Delicious, King David and Jonathan are believed to have been practically wiped out in most sections where heavy frost damage occurred. Only fancy, select pears are usually shipped to the United States and members of the trade in Argentina believe that there will be almost none of that grade available from the current crop. Table grapes appear to be the sole exception and an almost normal quantity is expected to be exportable.

